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ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 9 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/55, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Deplores Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

"2. Urges Israel to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

"3. Reaffirms that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981) in which the Council, inter alia, requested it to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attaching or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

"4. Calls upon all States and organizations not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel with the aim of enhancing its nuclear-weapons capability;

"5. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

"7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled 'Israeli nuclear armament'."

2. This report is being submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of the resolution above. However, apart from the material received from the International Atomic Energy Agency (see annex below), no additional information has been forwarded to him since the submission of the last report on the subject (A/47/538) to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

ANNEX

Resolution GC(XXXVII)RES/627 of 1 October 1993
of the General Conference of the International
Atomic Energy Agency

Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East

The General Conference

(a) Recognizing the importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons - both globally and regionally - in enhancing international peace and security,

(b) Mindful of the usefulness of the Agency's safeguards system as a reliable means of verification to ensure the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

(c) Concerned by the grave consequences, endangering peace and security, of the presence in the Middle East region of nuclear activities not wholly devoted to peaceful purposes,

(d) Welcoming the initiatives regarding the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in the Middle East and recent initiatives regarding arms control in the region,

(e) Commending the efforts of the Agency concerning the application of safeguards in the Middle East, including its recent organization of a workshop on "The Modalities for the Application of Safeguards in a Future Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone in the Middle East", and the positive response of some States in concluding a full-scope safeguards agreement, and

(f) Recalling its resolution GC(XXXVI)RES/601,

1. Takes note of the Director-General's report in document GC(XXXVII)1072 and the proposals contained therein;

2. Affirms the urgent need for all States in the Middle East to forthwith accept the application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all their nuclear activities as an important confidence-building measure among all States in the region and as a step in enhancing peace and security in the context of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ);

3. Calls upon all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and appropriate steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a mutually and effectively verifiable NWFZ in the region, and invites the countries concerned to adhere to international non-proliferation regimes, particularly the nuclear non-proliferation regime, as a means of complementing participation in a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and of strengthening peace and security in the region;

4. Takes note of the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral working group on Arms Control and Regional Security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including establishment of a NWFZ, and calls on the Director-General, as requested by the participants, to render all necessary assistance to the working group in promoting that objective;

5. Requests the Director-General, on the basis of his report contained in document GC(XXXVII)/1072, to continue consultations with the States of the Middle East to facilitate the early application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the region as relevant to the preparation of model agreements, as a necessary step towards the establishment of a NWFZ in the region, referred to in resolution GC(XXXVI)RES/601;

6. Calls upon all States in the region to extend their fullest cooperation to the Director-General in the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to him in the preceding paragraph;

7. Further calls upon all States in the region to take measures, including confidence-building and verification measures, aimed at establishing a NWFZ in the Middle East;

8. Calls upon all other States, especially those with a special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to render all assistance to the Director-General by facilitating the implementation of this resolution; and

9. Requests the Director-General to submit to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its thirty-eighth regular session a report on the implementation of this resolution and to include in the provisional agenda for that session an item entitled "Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East".

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 46/160 of 19 December 1991, the General Assembly commended the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have maintained, enhanced and initiated development cooperation with the Southern African Development Coordination Conference; called upon Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so; commended the Conference for its considerable achievements, since its founding, in implementing projects covering all the sectors of cooperation; renewed its appeal to the international community to increase its financial, technical and material support for the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanded Programme of Action, which currently includes the marine fisheries and resources sector and the information and culture sector, and to meet the needs of reconstruction and rehabilitation; appealed to the international community and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to extend appropriate assistance to the Conference to enable it to advance the process of regional economic integration, including eventual participation of a democratic, non-racial South Africa; called upon the South African authorities and all parties in a position to do so to redouble efforts to end the violence; welcomed the peace agreements in Angola and the peace process in Mozambique, and called upon the international community to encourage and support those developments; appealed to the international community to extend assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economies of Angola and Mozambique; also appealed to the international community urgently to extend assistance to the newly independent nation of Namibia to enable it to implement its national development programme; invited the donor community and other cooperating partners to participate at a high level in the Annual Consultative Conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), most recently held at Maputo from 29 to 31 January 1992; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of SADCC, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the same resolution.

I. ESTABLISHMENT AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY*

2. On 17 August 1992, at Windhoek, the 10 member countries of Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) signed the Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which replaced SADCC.

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* For information regarding the SADCC Programme of Action regarding 565 projects, spread over nine sectors, see paras. 6-10 of A/46/481.

3. On 6 October 1992, the President of Botswana informed the General Assembly that the establishment of SADC was an essential part of continental efforts to create the African Economic Community (see A/47/PV.27).

4. The creation of the new Southern African Development Community (SADC) by SADCC had taken place against the backdrop of a serious drought crisis ravaging the region. Although the response of the international community had been positive, the magnitude of the crisis necessitated a revision of the estimated need for aiding the worst affected populations.

5. The objectives of SADC, as set out in the Treaty establishing the Community are to: (a) achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration; (b) help common political values, systems and institutions evolve; (c) promote and defend peace and security; (d) promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the interdependence of member States; (e) achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes; (f) promote and maximize productive employment and utilization of resources of the region; (g) achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment; and (h) strengthen and consolidate the long-standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the peoples of the region.

II. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

A. Action taken by Member States

1. Australia

6. Recently, Australia completed a three-year aid commitment to the southern Africa region in the amount of 110 million Australian dollars ($A). The programme has concentrated on three sectors, namely, food security, transport and communications and human resources development.

7. In 1990, Australia agreed to provide $A 2 million for the five-year period from 1990 to 1994 for the Food Security Technical Administrative Unit. The funding provided for an economist to allow for long-term planning, consultancies, seminars, study tours, technical and management training, equipment and running costs. This assistance came to $A 434,000 in 1992/93.

8. In the 1992/93 financial year, Australia provided $A 32,000 to the SADC Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research for a workshop on modelling crops and soil systems.

9. Australia funded a major SADC regional irrigation study at a total cost of over $A 1 million. This study was completed in August 1992.

10. Australia's funding to SADC in the food security area was complemented by a three-year grain management training programme which cost $A 2.5 million and

which ended in 1990. Australia is currently considering funding a further extension of this programme.

11. In 1990/91 and 1992/93, Australia provided up to $A 1 million annually for a Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) Consultants Trust Fund, which has enabled SATCC to draw on Australian expertise in the transport and communications sector.

12. Australia assisted SADC countries in human resources development through the recently completed three-year United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), which cost $A 6.8 million. The programme was aimed at strengthening teacher training, curriculum development and distance education.

13. Australia provided assistance to individual SADC countries in the three sectors mentioned above, including through the provision of some 350 scholarships in Australia annually.

14. In recognition of special needs, Australia provided substantial assistance to Angola, Namibia and Mozambique.

Angola: Australia provided $A 400,000 for the Angola/Australia Training Programme for 1991/92 and 1992/93.

Namibia: Australia provided $A 6.1 million to Namibia during the triennium, including $A 3.6 million for programmes managed by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) focusing on food security, health and community development, and $A 1.9 million for human resources development.

Mozambique: In 1990/91 and 1992/93, Australian assistance to Mozambique totalled some $A 43 million, including emergency assistance. Development assistance of $A 22.6 million included $A 13.4 million in development food aid, $A 4.7 million for human resources development, of which $A 4.4 million was for a special programme managed by the Commonwealth fund for Technical Cooperation, and $A 3.8 million for telecommunications development.

2. Denmark

15. Denmark has long established bilateral ties with the countries in southern Africa, which for many years have been important partners in Denmark's development cooperation. Equally strong ties have been established with SADC and its predecessor, SADCC, during their 13 years of existence.

16. Approximately one third of total Danish bilateral development assistance is utilized in financing cooperation programmes in southern Africa.

17. The region is given high priority in the Danish Development Programme because most SADC member States are among the poorest and most exposed countries in the world, and thus a natural priority area for Danish support.

18. Denmark has since the inception of SADCC pledged an amount of 1.45 million Danish kroner (DKr) (up to year 1993) in support of projects and programmes of

this organization. The support to regional projects in 1993 and 1994 is estimated at DKr 150 and 125 million, respectively. Support is concentrated on transport, as well as industry, agriculture and protection of the environment, and will be adjusted according to developments in regional cooperation in southern Africa.

19. Danish development assistance is provided solely on a grant basis.

20. In addition to traditional development cooperation with SADCC, the Nordic countries and SADCC have, since 1986, cooperated under the Nordic/SADCC Initiative entitled the "Joint Declaration on Expanded Economic and Cultural Cooperation".

21. The thrust of the Initiative is the expansion of the range of relationships beyond official development cooperation in order to strengthen private sector involvement in economic cooperation and trade, as well as increased cultural cooperation.

22. Denmark's future cooperation with SADC and its member States will aim at sustaining the current positive changes in southern Africa. In order to clarify the options, Denmark and the other Nordic countries are funding a study undertaken by the African Development Bank (AfDB) on the future patterns of cooperation in the region after the reintegration of a post-apartheid, democratic, non-racial South Africa. A report is expected towards the end of 1993.

3. Finland

23. In 1992, a large part of Finland's bilateral assistance was directed at southern Africa. The support (586 million markkaa (Fmk)) to bilateral programmes included programmes in specific countries (Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), SADCC cooperation and other regional activities, as well as payments from development credits to Zimbabwe.

24. A total amount of Fmk 77 million was used for regional activities in 1992. The major part of the assistance was channelled through international organizations including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Drug Control Programme.

25. Support to the SADCC Programme of Action was mostly directed at the transport sector. The heavy investment phases are almost completed at the Beira and Nacala harbours in Mozambique, and at the Dar es Salaam harbour. The training components and the development of administrative capacity will continue further in 1993/94. In 1992, a reassessment of the Nordic SADC Initiative was made, and new priorities were set for the promotion of economic relations between the Nordic countries and the SADC region, as well as for the promotion of SADC intraregional trade.

4. Germany

26. In 1992, Germany provided bilateral assistance, including drought relief, to SADC and its member States in the amount of 560.1 million deutsche mark.

5. Italy

27. The political evolution in southern Africa makes it now possible to hope for the beginning of a new era of stability, based on the economic integration of all the States of the region. The transformation of SADCC into a new body, SADC, with the aim of speeding up the integration process in application of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, signed at Abuja in 1991 (A/46/651, annex), may create a favourable background for progress of the region and the enhancement of the Community. This process is vital for the sustainable and peaceful development of the region, provided that the appropriate mechanisms of political cooperation and solidarity are established.

28. Italy has supported many investment projects in the region, with the aim of eliminating tensions and encouraging economic integration, and its commitment will remain a basic component of its policy in sub-Saharan Africa, taking into account the present financial constraints. Italy is one of the most relevant donors of the SADC Investment Programme, with US$ 325 million pledged since 1980, US$ 255 million of which were for projects in the transport and telecommunication sectors, US$ 15 million for emergency regional operations in 1985, US$ 13 million for food stocking and processing, US$ 17 million for technical education and US$ 4 million for a technical assistance project in trade promotion which was executed by the International Trade Centre, a subsidiary body of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Within this total amount, US$ 5 million have been pledged for capacity-building programmes in vocational training and US$ 17 million for regional environmental protection programmes, all of which are under technical consideration. Moreover, many other SADC projects have been or are being financed within the framework of bilateral agreements in force with some SADC member States (Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe), mainly in the fields of transport, telecommunications and energy transmission.

29. As disbursements for the realization of SADC Programme of Action projects are included in figures for bilateral projects, it is not possible to give a figure related only to regional projects. It is worth remembering that Italy disbursed in the past 12 years a total of approximately 2,377 billion lire (Lit) for the whole region. Disbursements in 1992 have been worth Lit 212.7 billion, of which the sum of Lit 159.5 billion was given as grants and Lit 53.2 billion as soft loans.

6. Japan

30. Japan's official development assistance (ODA) to SADC countries increased from US$ 217 million (23.9 per cent of total ODA to sub-Saharan Africa) in 1991 to US$ 316 million (36.8 per cent) in 1992.

31. During its 1991 financial year, Japan extended 3.66 billion yen in ODA loans to Botswana for the financing of the Trans-Kalahari Road Construction Project of SADC, considering that it would contribute to the improvement of infrastructure in the SADCC region.

32. Japan expressed its support at the 1993 annual meeting of SADC for the establishment of the Community, which envisions future cooperation with a democratic South Africa.

33. Japan fully supports the multi-party negotiations under way in South Africa. Japan extended US$ 2.86 million during its 1991 financial year, and US$ 4.3 million during its 1992 financial year to finance projects which would benefit the black population. Under one of these projects, Japan invited 21 and 44 black trainees during the 1991 and 1992 financial years, respectively, through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA).

34. Japan extended US$ 80,000 of ODA to Angola in 1991 and US$ 3 million in 1992. In September 1992, Japan dispatched three election monitors to observe the presidential and general elections organized under the auspices of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II.

35. Japan extended US$ 15.83 million of ODA to Mozambique in 1991 and US$ 38.69 million in 1992. In May 1993, Japan dispatched 53 personnel to Mozambique in order to take part in the United Nations Operation in Mozambique.

36. Japan extended US$ 1.52 million of ODA to Namibia in 1991 and US$ 6.13 million in 1992.

7. Netherlands

37. The Netherlands has over the years established a comprehensive and intensive development relationship with SADCC both through the SADCC framework and individual member States. This cooperation will be maintained in 1993 at the current annual disbursement level of almost US$ 200 million to the region as a whole, of which about US$ 7 million is channelled through SADC projects. The main emphasis is put on agricultural production, especially food security, on rural development and on the development of human resources. A new sector for cooperation with the SADC region is protection of the environment.

38. In cooperation with the SADC Food Security Unit and FAO, the Netherlands Government has contributed approximately US$ 2 million to an SADC project whose immediate objectives are to provide timely nutrition and socio-economic information on vulnerable groups on a regular basis by 1994. In order to enhance household food security in the SADC region, this information will not be linked exclusively to early warning activities, but will also be generated for the design of longer-term policies, in addition to emergency interventions.

39. Ever since the inception of SADCC, the Netherlands Government has recognized the crucial importance of the development of the Beira Corridor Transport System. Since 1980, funds committed by the Netherlands for the rehabilitation of Beira Harbour and the deepening of access channels total some

US$ 160 million. Since the investment phase is now completed, port management and the supervision of project implementation have become major elements in the cooperation link.

40. The Netherlands Government is prepared to enhance its support to human resources development programmes which are well designed and can be implemented programmes, both with the SADC community and individual member States.

41. The Netherlands Government is also prepared to enter into negotiations with SADC and individual member States to explore opportunities to protect the vulnerable environment of the region. Its preference in that respect would be to supporting agricultural production systems involving the successful management of natural resources such as soil, water and flora.

8. Norway

42. Support to the SADC Programme of Action amounted to 165 million kroner (Nkr) (approximately US$ 28 million) in 1992. The same amount is allocated for 1993 and may also be used as an indicative planning figure for 1994. The grant allocation to the Programme of Action is expected to be decreased gradually from 1995 and onwards. In 1992, cooperation between Norway and SADCC covered more than 40 projects, in which assistance to Angola and Namibia was given specific attention.

43. The sectors for the assistance of Norway which are being given priority are energy, transport, telecommunications, productive enterprises and environment. The integration of women is emphasized for all projects, and so are environmental matters. The estimate of project expenditures by sector (percentage of total assistance) is as follows:

Sector	(Percentages)	
	1992	1993
Transport and telecommunications	64	51
Energy	26	32
Natural resources	3	11
Industry and trade	6	6
Other	1	1

44. The objective of the Norwegian aid has been to support the main goal of SADC of increased independence from South Africa and economic development among the member countries through various means of regional cooperation. The assistance to SADC is under constant review in view of the developments in South Africa. Particular attention is given to the prospects for a democratic, non-racial South Africa and how the country will develop its relation to and participation in such regional cooperation.

9. Russian Federation

45. As successor country to the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which cooperated closely with countries of SADC (having fulfilled commitments involving 60 projects, established study centres and provided assistance totalling US$ 3 billion, US$ 150 million of which is on a non-reimbursable basis), the Russian Federation has an opportunity to pursue that cooperation under new conditions. At present, however, it needs to focus its attention on the future forms which such cooperation should take, given the current difficulties which it is facing, the structural transformation of its economy and that of various countries of southern Africa, and the fact that the organizational structure of SADC is still in a state of flux.

46. In view of the Russian Federation's transition to a market economy, major emphasis is being placed on developing direct contacts between Russian firms and individual enterprises and their African partners in both the private and public sectors.

47. There are opportunities for the Russian Federation to work together with the SADC countries within the framework of multilateral cooperation projects financed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other organizations and individual countries.

48. A closer relationship which is envisaged between the Russian Federation and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) can also be utilized for this purpose.

49. At the same time, the Russian Federation maintains that military and political stability is a prerequisite for successful regional cooperation in southern Africa. Therefore, in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 46/160, the Russian Federation is playing a very active role in the peacemaking efforts in Angola, serving as one of the three observers for the implementation of the Lisbon agreements, and is closely following developments in the peace process in Mozambique. It has expressed its readiness to participate directly in efforts to implement the Rome agreements, should it be asked to do so by the parties in Mozambique. The Russian Federation has assigned 25 military observers to serve with the United Nations forces in Mozambique.

10. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

50. The United Kingdom has consistently promoted the concept of regional cooperation in southern Africa, and will continue to support projects and programmes of a genuinely regional character. In this context, SADC remains a useful framework for the pursuit of regional objectives.

51. Bilateral aid given by the United Kingdom to the member countries of SADC totalled £199.6 million, of which the sum of £9.1 million was given directly to SADC in 1991/92 and about £7.2 million in 1992/93; it is expected that some £5 million will be given in 1993/94. The main focus of United Kingdom support is the transport sector, in particular the Northern Transport Corridor from Dar es Salaam to Malawi, and the Maputo Corridor (including projects for both

Maputo port and the Limpopo railway). More limited support has been given to the Beira Corridor which links Zimbabwe to the sea, and the Nacala line linking Malawi with the sea. Improvement of transport is likely to play a continuing role in developing regional cooperation.

52. The next largest sector of support is natural resources. The main project is a research programme carried out jointly with the Governments of Malawi, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania on fish stocks in Lake Malawi. In the natural resources sector, SADC offers a potentially useful forum for raising awareness on environmental and conservation issues. The United Kingdom will consider continuing support for regional training and research programmes.

Mozambique

53. The bilateral aid provided by the United Kingdom to Mozambique in 1991/92 was £22.5 million (£28.3 million, including aid through SADC). The main focus was on balance-of-payments support for economic reform, project aid and technical assistance.

54. Project aid was concentrated on key sectors, namely, transport (railways and ports), natural resources and education. The largest single project was the provision of assistance to Matola oil and grain jetties. The United Kingdom also helped with the design of the World Bank Roads and Coastal Shipping project. Major projects in the transport sector included improving the efficiency of Maputo port and rehabilitating the Limpopo, Nacala and Beira railway lines. It helped to fund rehabilitation of the prawn fisheries fleet and associated infrastructure of Angoche, and a project in Zambezia province which promoted the use of shrimp trawlers for catching fish. United Kingdom education aid includes projects to improve the quality of English language teaching in secondary schools and for adult professionals.

55. United Kingdom bilateral aid to Mozambique in 1992/93 was around £21 million, including aid through SADC, and the main focus was on rail transport and ports. Other main objectives were support of the economic reform process (through programme aid), improved social sector planning, rural rehabilitation through non-governmental organizations and English language training.

Namibia

56. When Namibia became independent in March 1990, the British Government announced a technical cooperation aid package of £10 million over a three-year period. The main priority is education, especially English language training. Assistance is also being given with police training, public administration, health and natural resources.

57. The United Kingdom is supporting a project to improve education planning. It is also financing two English language teaching experts in the Ministry of Education, and helping to finance an English language teaching supplement, which is distributed free of charge with the major national newspapers.

58. Since 1990, a team of senior British police officers has helped to develop the Namibia Police Force through the training of police trainers and the

introduction of new basic and specialist courses. The United Kingdom is currently supporting three British police advisers, consultancies in specialist areas and training for Namibian officers. The project is expected to end in early 1994, at an estimated total of around £1.3 million.

59. Since 1990, the United Kingdom has assisted with restructuring of the public service. It has financed advice on parliamentary procedure and visits by work study analysts to help with the Government's programme of restructuring and rationalizing. Government legal advisers have attended training courses in the United Kingdom, and a consultant has been provided to help draw up regional boundaries. A study tour to the United Kingdom for the Secretary of the Public Service Commission and senior officials of the Office of the Prime Minister has also been funded.

60. The United Kingdom is supporting a project, in partnership with The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, to help strengthen the system of primary health care by training primary health care trainers throughout Namibia. This project is central to the Namibian Government's strategy of improving health care provision for the majority of Namibians, and will be of particular benefit to women. Support is being given to research into, and control of, malaria. This remains a serious health problem, especially in northern regions.

61. The United Kingdom is developing proposals in several areas, most of which are designed to benefit poor farmers. Initiatives under way include help for the environment, assistance to develop a remote sensing facility to provide early warning of drought, support for the development of agricultural research, help with millet processing, training of farmers, animal traction, forestry and bee-keeping.

62. The United Kingdom also gave some £450,000 in 1992 to help combat the problems resulting from the drought in Namibia. This included technical assistance for the National Drought Task Force, and contributions towards the drought relief programme of the Council of Churches of Namibia, the Rössing Foundation's Drought Relief Unit and irrigation equipment for a seed multiplication project in the northern part of the country.

B. Action taken by the United Nations system

1. Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat

63. The Department of Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat continued to provide technical cooperation in areas such as public sector management, public administration and finance, and natural resources to the member States of SADC. Most of these activities have been designed to meet the specific needs of individual countries but some have a more regional focus. For example, a research project is currently being prepared on the role of transnational corporations in the southern African region.

64. The Department continued to cooperate with the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat in the implementation of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA). Due to

changing circumstances and in response to General Assembly resolution 46/80 of 13 December 1991, UNETPSA expanded its assistance to include educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans inside South Africa. Special attention was paid to supporting students in fields of study directly related to upgrading educational institutions and in those fields in which there would be the benefit of eventual employment. New assistance to Namibians was discontinued as of December 1992 but all those still under the programme are finishing their various fields of study.

65. In the implementation of the UNETPSA programme, in addition to individual awards, co-sponsorships and other financial and administrative arrangements were established and/or continued with educational institutions throughout the southern African region, as well as with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Southern Africa Education Trust Fund. Administrative arrangements were also made in high cost countries with organizations such as the Luthli Memorial Trust, the African-American Institute, the Institute of International Education, the Ford Foundation and with a multitude of educational institutions which offer tuition waivers and assistance in support of South African students. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued in the southern African region to cooperate with UNETPSA in the administration of the fellowship and training programmes in countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

66. During the period under review, cooperation between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and SADC was further developed.

67. UNCTAD has been assisting SADC countries in promoting and strengthening economic cooperation among themselves through the machinery of the Southern African Customs Union, the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States and SADC itself. In this regard, UNCTAD has provided assistance for the formulation and execution of a range of economic cooperation and integration measures, projects and programmes, including the following: (a) the formulation and implementation of trade liberalization programmes, affecting both tariff and non-tariff barriers, and of trade facilitation measures; (b) tariff harmonization, the strengthening of national customs administration, programmes for the implementation of common customs procedures and practices and the introduction of automation through the Automatic System for Customs Administration; (c) training and assistance in the techniques and modalities of trade negotiations both in respect to negotiations within the respective subregional schemes and with third countries and groups of third countries; (d) encouragement of the participation of the enterprise sector in all aspects of the formulation and implementation of subregional projects and programmes; (e) providing advice to both Governments and the enterprise sector on such matters as the elaboration of statutes for joint enterprises and the negotiation of joint ventures; (f) providing advice and assistance in the formulation and/or strengthening of enterprise sector associations, such as chambers of commerce and industry and associations of trade enterprises; (g) identification, elaboration and implementation of joint projects in various sectors; and (h) providing advice and assistance in addressing various issues in the area of

money and finance concerning, for example, divergences in exchange rate policies, the scarcity of foreign exchange, the absence of trade financing facilities and debt.

68. In the area of transit transport, activities have included: (a) support to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in devising a strategy to expand their road haulage industry in response to their newly negotiated bilateral agreement with South Africa; (b) assistance to the Ministries of Transport to improve the efficiency of their transit traffic policies; (c) assistance in promoting a more effective implementation of bilateral and subregional transit agreements and arrangements; (d) assistance in establishing an institutional framework for the development of dry ports; and (e) regular reviews and updating of transit information on the development along major transit corridors. In the area of human resources development, project activities have included workshops on transit documentation and on small-scale road haulage operations.

69. Also in this area, UNCTAD is implementing a project funded jointly by UNDP and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) entitled "Transit Traffic and Support to the Transport Sector in Southern Africa", whose objective is to assist the SADC member States in their efforts to facilitate the movement of cargo along the transit corridors connecting land-locked corridors with the ocean ports in the subregion. The recent activities of the project have focused on streamlining and harmonizing transit documentation and strengthening the operational efficiency of national trade facilitation committees whose functions are to ensure that the agreed documents and procedures are adhered to by all parties concerned.

70. An important element of the transport support component of this project has been the development and installation of a transport logistics management system, the Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS), carried out within the framework of project RAF/86/046. Tangible benefits have already resulted from the introduction of certain elements of ACIS. Owing to a lack of funding, however, it has not been possible to pursue activities in this area. It is hoped that renewed funding will soon be forthcoming and that work will continue so that full implementation of the various ACIS modules may be carried out.

3. United Nations Development Programme

71. While the East Coast Fever Vaccine Production project (RAF/92/010) is expected to end in December 1993, the support provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1992/93 has played a critical catalytic role in enabling SADC to formulate, with FAO and other partners, an expansion of the project within the framework of a wider programme in the field of tick-borne diseases. The programme, of about US$ 15 million for eastern and southern Africa, will now be funded by the Danish International Development Agency, the Netherlands and Belgium, as well as by UNDP in some of the countries concerned.

72. The Trade Development and Promotion project (RAF/87/025) has generated over US$ 120 million in additional trade between countries of eastern and southern Africa, particularly the SADC countries. A new phase with co-financing from the Netherlands and Belgium has just been approved by the Action Committee, with the objective of generating over US$ 300 million in new trade. Through this

particular project, working relationships have already been established with non-governmental business associations in South Africa, and a merger is being promoted between the Preferential Trade Area Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the SADC Business Council, as a means of reinforcing the relationship of the business community of the subregion with that of the business community of southern Africa.

4. United Nations Environment Programme

73. At the national level, the focus on assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to the SADC member countries has been the strengthening of environmental machinery, namely, Ministries of Environment established with the support of UNEP, for the primary objective of bringing about a better integration of environmental factors into development planning.

74. Cooperation between UNEP and the individual SADC member countries vary and include cooperation in areas such as implementation of national environmental action plans (for example in Lesotho); national conservation strategies (Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe); environmental machinery and legislation (Mozambique, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania); capacity-building in environmental monitoring and assessment (Botswana and Mozambique); national plans of action to combat desertification (United Republic of Tanzania); environmental training of key personnel and awareness building (Angola); and integrated resources development and agroforestry conservation programmes (Zambia and Malawi).

75. These and other initiatives are being consolidated during the reporting period.

76. UNEP is cooperating closely with SADC within the framework of the Regional Programme of Action of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment in whose networks, eco-development pilot projects and ecosystems committees, SADC institutions are participating.

77. UNEP has also been supportive of SADC efforts directed towards a number of programme areas which are given priority, such as combating desertification in the Kalahari-Namib area; management of shared water resources (notably the Zambezi River Integrated Development Action Plan); strengthening of environmental information systems; reinforcement of environmental assessment capabilities; expansion of programmes for environmental education, training and awareness; and integration of environment and development.

78. At present, the African Programme of the UNEP Global Environmental Monitoring System and the Global Resource Information Database is establishing a subregional environment information network for SADC member States for the long-term goals of supporting the SADC Coordination Unit on environmental matters, as well as the 10 member States of SADC. The aim of the programme is to establish a regional environment information network; develop and distribute a regional resources database; conduct environmental information training programmes; build awareness of environment information systems among member States; and develop geographical information systems.

79. At the subregional level, UNEP, directly or through the Southern African Subregional Environment Group (SASREG), has been making inputs into the elaboration of sustainable development strategies, policies and programmes. SASREG, which was set up in 1983 by the UNEP Regional Office for Africa for the purpose of promoting subregional cooperation on the environment, is one of the mechanisms being used by UNEP to promote environmental management in the SADC countries.

5. World Food Programme

80. Collaboration of the World Food Programme (WFP) with SADC member countries continued to grow since the last report, with substantial assistance being provided for development projects and emergencies.

81. The current total commitment for development projects in SADC countries amounts to some US$ 258 million with an annual delivery of over US$ 70 million. WFP assistance is provided for agricultural and human resources development, as well as food security.

82. Since the last report, development projects with a total value of US$ 76.2 million were approved for member countries. These include support to primary schoolchildren in Botswana and Namibia, to vulnerable groups in Malawi and Zambia and to the care of home-based patients in the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as to feeder roadworks and urban basic services in Mozambique.

83. In 1991/92, the worst drought for decades devastated crops in most of the countries in the southern African region, including those of the traditional food suppliers within the region, namely, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

84. In June 1992, WFP, jointly with FAO, approved from the WFP International Emergency Food Reserve, the initial allocation of 711,824 tons (later increased to 845,392 tons) of food for targeted free distribution to an estimated 7.8 million drought-affected persons in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The total cost to WFP amounted to some US$ 306 million. Donors also allocated US$ 39 million in cash to WFP for logistics and non-food support to the region.

85. The joint SADC/WFP Logistics Advisory Centre (LAC) was set up at Harare in June 1992 to coordinate and disseminate information on food flows to the region. LAC was instrumental in advising donors, agents and recipient Governments through its weekly shipping bulletins of expected arrivals at ports in the region and alerting port users to possible congestion. LAC produced the monthly information bulletin highlighting drought-related issues of concern in the region, and alternative routes for use when congestion or breakdowns in the ports and land/rail corridors occurred.

86. WFP provides support to refugees and internally displaced persons in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe at a total cost to WFP of some US$ 288 million for ongoing operations.

87. Many countries in the region continue to experience transportation bottlenecks at times, compounded by a lack of security. WFP has also provided support to cover part of all internal transport costs including, where necessary, airlifts.

88. With the end of the drought in the region (except for localized areas in certain countries), WFP intends to continue triangular transactions of food commodities. WFP will therefore again purchase grain in the region for use in projects and emergency/refugee operations in recipient countries (also in the region).

6. Economic Commission for Africa

89. Over the years, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has been exploring the possibility of establishing contact and a relationship, first with SADCC and subsequently with its successor, SADC, with a view to addressing the challenges of regional economic cooperation and integration in the southern African region. Towards this end, the Commission, through its Southern Africa Desk and Task Force, the Multidisciplinary Regional Advisory Group and the Economic Cooperation Office at the Secretariat, extended requests for appropriate assistance to SADC to enable it to advance the process of regional economic cooperation, including the eventual participation of a democratic, non-racial South Africa.

90. At the request of SADC, plans have been made for the ECA Southern Africa Desk and the Multidisciplinary Regional Advisory Group to provide technical assistance to SADC in work planned for 1993/94 involving the following activities: (a) identification and mobilization of various constituencies to the concept of building a community of southern African States, through, inter alia, workshops and seminars; (b) carrying out studies on a number of areas to underpin the drafting of protocols, and conducting seminars and workshops involving relevant interested parties to evaluate the findings of the studies; (c) drafting of protocols and management of negotiations among member States on the protocols; and (d) defining the role and programme(s) for non-governmental organizations and individuals in the building of the proposed community.

91. Also, a team of experts of the ECA-Multidisciplinary Regional Advisory Group, which participated in the SADC Annual Consultative Conference held at Harare in January 1993, identified the following areas for ECA technical assistance in terms of the formulation of appropriate protocols for the promotion of trade and industrial cooperation: (a) an effective mechanism for payments and monetary transfers for intraregional trade and investment; (b) intraregional currency convertibility; (c) elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers on imports from member States; (d) preferences for protecting and promoting regional industries; and (e) establishment of a regional development fund.

7. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

92. In 1991, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) established contact with the SADCC secretariat in order to assist in setting up a human settlements and shelter sector within the Community. Thus far, no follow-up to that initiative has been undertaken by the SADCC/SADC secretariat.

93. The Centre, however, has continued its collaboration with most SADC member States (in particular with Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), through the provision of technical assistance on a wide range of issues related to the field of human settlements. Such interventions focus, in general, on capacity building in human settlements management and enhancing the sustainable character of human settlement development efforts. Ongoing collaborative efforts include, among others, the formulation of national shelter strategies (Namibia) and of urban development and housing programmes (Mozambique), managing sustainable growth and development in large cities (Dar es Salaam) and implementation of training programmes for community participation in improving human settlements (Zambia).

94. Furthermore, a programme entitled "Sustainable Human Settlements Development Programme" has been designed for the United Republic of Tanzania, as a part of the "environment component" of the Fifth Country Programme. The sectoral review of human settlements activities in Zambia has been planned, and the Centre has defined a programme for supporting local authorities in Zimbabwe in the planning and management of rapid urban growth. Discussions have also started with the Governments of Lesotho and Swaziland in order to identify possible areas of cooperation. In Angola, after a first mission undertaken in 1992, the projected review of the human settlements sector had to be suspended because of the deteriorating local conditions.

8. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

95. Cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and SADC intensified during the 1992 drought which affected the region. In June 1992, UNHCR took an active part in a regional needs assessment exercise and contributed to the joint appeal by SADC and the United Nations to the international community in order to mobilize resources for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa (DESA). The drought had directly or indirectly affected over 1.5 million refugees, the majority from Mozambique, who were also adversely affected by the spread of drought-related diseases.

96. Following the June 1992 appeal, and in view of the increase in drought-related needs of refugees and returnees, UNHCR field offices and headquarters participated in the periodic reviews and updates of the appeal document and reported regularly.

97. With regard to the specific measures taken or contributions made by UNHCR to advance the process of regional economic integration, including the eventual participation of a democratic, non-racial South Africa in SADC, the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of South Africans, as well as of Mozambicans should be highlighted. A detailed account of these activities is provided in the UNHCR report prepared in compliance with General Assembly resolution 46/108

of 16 December 1991 on Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/47/12).

9. International Labour Organization

98. The International Labour Organization (ILO) continues to participate in the SADC Annual Consultative Conference as a basis for exchange of views regarding cooperation between the two organizations. In 1992 at Maputo and 1993 at Harare, as in the previous year, ILO was represented by a high-level delegation headed by the Assistant Director-General responsible for ILO activities in Africa, and including the Directors of the ILO Office for Southern Africa and the ILO subregional employment advisory services, the Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP), respectively.

99. ILO, mainly through SATEP, has collaborated with, and assisted, various technical secretariats of SADC - and in particular the human resources development secretariat in Swaziland - in organizing workshops and seminars on matters of concern to ILO such as employment and training. In 1992, SATEP participated actively in such a subregional workshop whose output was a long-term strategy for human resources development in SADC countries. With the establishment in 1993 of the comprehensive ILO Multidisciplinary Advisory Team for Southern Africa (replacing SATEP), it should now be possible for ILO to broaden its collaboration with SADC, in a variety of technical fields within the competence of ILO, such as social security, entrepreneurship and management development, occupational safety and health. In addition, the role of SATEP as the technical secretariat for the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC) has laid the foundation for increased and well defined cooperation between ILO and SADC on labour matters, within the context of the proposed integration of SALC into the institutional structures of SADC.

100. Another ILO structure based in the subregion (at Harare), the African Regional Labour Administration Centre, continues to put its technical advisory and training services at the disposal of SADC and its member States, in furtherance of the process of regional economic integration, through promotion of international labour standards and tripartition.

10. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

101. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was represented at the SADCC and SADC Annual Consultative Conference, held respectively at Maputo in 1992 and at Harare in 1993.

102. In close cooperation with SADC Sector Coordinators for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, FAO has continued to support the SADCC Programme of Action through the identification and formulation of regional and national development activities, the mobilization of required external resources and the implementation of approved projects.

103. During the period from mid-1991 to mid-1993, the major events in FAO/SADC cooperation have been as follows:

(a) The FAO/SADC Regional Early Warning System for Food Security (REWS), which was financed by the Governments of Denmark and the Netherlands, as well as by UNDP and SADC member States, was instrumental in providing timely warnings of impending staple food shortages during the severe drought affecting the entire subregion in 1992. FAO support to REWS will continue until 1995. At present, FAO is also executing a SADC Regional Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring project, which was financed by the Netherlands, in selected SADC countries (Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe);

(b) In March 1992 and March 1993, FAO, through its Global Information and Early Warning System, fielded crop and food supply assessment missions to the SADC region and cooperated closely with national and regional early warning units. In addition, FAO has actively participated in the United Nations/SADC Drought Emergency in Southern Africa (DESA) appeal;

(c) At the request of SADC, a mission, funded under the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme, assessed the emergency agriculture and livestock requirements of the 10 SADC countries to be included in the mid-term update of the DESA appeal;

(d) In response to the DESA appeal for non-food aid, the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme funded one regional and six national projects at a total cost of US$ 1.4 million. In addition, the Government of Sweden made a contribution of US$ 1.6 million through FAO for national projects in Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe; and FAO mobilized US$ 300,000 from the Indonesian Farmers Fund for a project in the United Republic of Tanzania;

(e) A subregional "Workshop for the Establishment of a Technical Cooperation Network for Plant Quarantine in Southern Africa" was organized jointly by the FAO Regional Office for Africa and the SADC Food Security and Technical Assistance Unit at Harare, from 8 to 15 March 1993;

(f) The FAO/SADC Regional Training Centre for mid-level personnel for the control of African animal trypanosomiasis is now fully staffed and operational. Technical support in this field is also provided to trypanosomiasis control programmes in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

(g) The third phase of the tick and tick-borne disease project has been launched with multi-donor funding from Denmark, Netherlands and Belgium. This phase concentrates on vaccine production and use. The main production unit is in Zimbabwe, while the laboratories are in Malawi, and training is carried out in the United Republic of Tanzania.

11. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

104. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) considers it important to explore ways of further involving SADC in its activities concerning Africa as well as those relating to the elimination of apartheid.

105. In this respect, during the joint meeting between OAU and UNESCO, held at Addis Ababa on 5 and 6 October 1992, UNESCO requested OAU to provide it with elements that would enable UNESCO to prepare an inter-State cooperation agreement, as foreseen in article 22 of the Treaty signed at Windhoek (see para. 2) in the areas of science and technology, natural resources and environment, information and culture as specified in article 21. UNESCO intends thus to contribute to the implementation of the Treaty and through this contribution help SADC member States in defining and reinforcing their action in UNESCO fields of competence towards an apartheid free society in South Africa.

106. In line with United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/160, UNESCO has provided some technical and financial support to SADC to implement its expanded Programme of Action. In this respect, UNESCO has been providing technical inputs and advisory services to the SADC Sector for Culture and Information, which has its headquarters at Maputo. Two UNESCO staff members participated in the meetings of the subcommittees (on arts, training and cultural promotion and on cultural industries and copyrights) and in the second session of the Committee of Ministers for Culture and Information of SADC, organized at Swakopmund, Namibia, from 3 to 9 July 1993.

107. UNESCO is cooperating with the SADC Sector for Culture and Information in the organization of the Conference on Promoting a Culture of Human Rights and Democracy, to be held at Maputo from 29 November to 3 December 1993, and also in various activities in the area of information and culture.

108. Furthermore, UNESCO has a number of activities largely funded from extrabudgetary sources, with individual countries or on a regional basis.

Education

109. The following projects are being undertaken at the regional level: a project on the Development of Textbook and Teaching Materials for Teacher Training Colleges in the SADC region; a study on "Textbook Provision and the Feasibility of Subregional Cooperation" (UNDP TSS-1); a project for Support for Handicapped Persons in Eastern and Southern Africa; an assessment of the feasibility of a programme of cooperation in education (at the initial phase, in response to a request by a number of countries).

110. The following projects are being implemented at the country level: four projects in Angola (UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Portugal) as well as emergency assistance; one study in Botswana (UNDP TSS-1); one project in Lesotho (UNFPA); seven projects in Malawi (UNDP, UNFPA, the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND)); three projects in Mozambique (UNDP and UNFPA) as well as emergency assistance; five projects in Namibia (UNDP, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT) and AGFUND), including emergency relief; one project in Swaziland (UNDP); two projects and one study in the United Republic of Tanzania (UNFPA, Switzerland and UNDP) (TSS-1)); two projects in Zambia (UNDP and UNFPA); and two projects in Zimbabwe (the Swedish International Development Authority).

111. The majority of these activities are in support of curriculum reform and development, including population education, strengthening of teacher training

and of education planning, as well as adult literacy programmes, and non-formal education and aid coordination.

Science

112. UNESCO has continued to provide intellectual and financial assistance for the sustainable development of marine resources in southern Africa, with particular emphasis on capacity building in Angola and Mozambique. For example, selected experts from Mozambique participated in a training seminar organized by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries.

113. UNESCO has also extended assistance to Namibia by fielding an interdisciplinary mission in oceanography involving the participation of donor agencies from Germany, Iceland and Norway. The mission, in cooperation with the Namibian authorities, prepared a plan for human and institutional capacity building for the subsector.

Communications

114. The South/East African News Agency Development Project, financed by Germany under funds-in-trust, has assisted Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe in developing news agencies in those countries as the southern pool of the Pan-African News Agency chain. The thrust of this project was staff development as well as infrastructural development.

12. International Civil Aviation Organization

115. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) works closely with SADC and particularly with its Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC). ICAO is represented on a regular basis at the SADC Annual Consultative Conference, of which the most recent, held in January 1993, adopted strategies for the development of civil aviation.

116. ICAO is also represented regularly at the joint meetings of directors of civil aviation and chief executives of SADC national airlines. ICAO has assisted the SATCC Task Force on the proposed terms of reference for the Southern Africa Regional Air Transport Authority, attending meetings of the Task Force, and providing comments and background material.

117. SADC in turn is invited to relevant ICAO meetings convened in the eastern and southern African region on such air transport subjects as facilitation, airport economics and civil aviation forecasting and planning.

13. World Health Organization

118. During the period from January 1992 to June 1993, the World Health Organization (WHO) has through its health and health-related activities continued to provide direct support to national development efforts of member

countries of SADC. Thus far, WHO has not had the opportunity to extend assistance to SADC.

119. WHO has noted with satisfaction, however, the increasing importance that SADC has attached to the strategic role of human resources to development at its recent annual consultative conferences. WHO would therefore welcome cooperation and intensification of contacts with SADC, once the health sector becomes a component of the Programme of Action of SADC.

120. Regarding its direct support to member countries of SADC, WHO has in the above period primarily focused on the control of the human immunodeficiency virus and the acquired immune deficiency syndrome and on emergency relief assistance to drought-stricken countries. Following the signing of the peace agreements, WHO has also provided special assistance to Angola and Mozambique on restoration of health services and control of epidemics.

14. World Bank

121. World Bank lending operations for fiscal year 1993 are as follows:

Country	Project		Cost (millions of United States dollars)
Angola	Transport recovery		41.0
	Financial institutions		21.0
	Health		19.9
		Total	81.9
Malawi	Entrepreneur development		5.95
	Financial services		25.15
	Agricultural services		45.80
		Total	76.90
Mozambique	Capacity-building		48.6
	Legal and pub sector capa.		15.5
	Maputo corridor		9.3
	Rural rehabilitation		20.0
	Food security		6.3
	Local government		23.2
		Total	122.9
United Republic of Tanzania	Financial sector		11.32
	Financial and legal management		20.00
	Telecomm III		74.45
	Power VI		200.00
	Priv./Public sector management		34.90
	Agricultural Sector Management Project		24.50
		Total	365.20

Country	Project		Cost (millions of United States dollars)
Zambia	Privatization		20.88
	Marketing and processing		33.00
	Education rehabilitation		32.00
	Transport eng.		8.50
	Privatization and industrial reform credit II		100.00
	Financial and legal management		18.00
		Total	212.38
Zimbabwe	Structural adjustment credit II		125.0
	Sexually transmitted diseases		64.5
		Total	189.5
		GRAND TOTAL	1 048.7

122. For fiscal year 1993, major economic and sector work was done in the following countries:

Angola. Economic report, public expenditure issues and priorities during transition to a market economy; sector report: training and manpower development study.

Botswana. Sector report on "Opportunities for Industrial Development".

Malawi. Sector reports on rural financial markets: strategic options; and a review of the transport sector.

Mozambique. Economic report: Second public expenditure review; sector reports: Financial sector study; and Education sector expenditure, management and financing review.

Namibia. Sector report: Issues and options in the energy sector.

Swaziland. Economic report: Public expenditure review.

Zambia. Economic report: Public expenditure review; sector report: Financial performance of the government-owned transport sector.

Zimbabwe. Economic report: A policy agenda for private sector development; and sector report: National policy review for forests.

15. International Monetary Fund

123. The International Monetary Fund has been actively collaborating with the member countries of SADC in three broad ways: first, the Fund provides financial assistance to SADC member countries, as well as various forms of

technical assistance programmes. Secondly, the Fund has strengthened support for regional cooperation initiatives in the southern and eastern African regions. The Fund is also collaborating with the European Commission, AfDB, and the World Bank in developing a regional integration initiative aimed at promoting cross-border trade, investment and payments among the countries of eastern and southern Africa.

124. The Fund assisted in mobilizing resources to deal with the recent special emergency in affected SADC member States. In this context, the Fund participated in the United Nations/SADC Interregional Pledging Conference for Drought Affected Countries in Southern Africa in early June 1992. The Fund also assisted the relevant member countries in dealing with the potential effects of the drought to the adjustment efforts of the countries, and, in this respect, assisted them in formulating appropriate policy responses to the effects of the drought and in integrating them into the macroeconomic framework of their adjustment efforts.

16. World Intellectual Property Organization

125. In February 1992, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) financed the visit to its headquarters of a Zimbabwean Government computer consultant, to hold discussions on a proposed project for the computerization of the Zimbabwean trademark registry.

126. In March 1992, a WIPO consultant undertook a mission to Lesotho to assist in the finalization of a computer software programme for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

127. In March 1992, WIPO transmitted at the request of Mozambican Government authorities a draft industrial property law prepared by WIPO.

128. In May 1992, WIPO participated in the United Nations seminar in Namibia entitled "South Africa's Socio-Economic Problems: Future Role of the United Nations System in Helping Address Them".

129. In June 1992, two Angolan Government officials visited WIPO headquarters in Geneva to discuss industrial property legislative issues in Angola.

130. In August 1992, WIPO organized, in Swaziland, an African regional course on industrial property and financed the participation of officials from Lesotho, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe; as well as of two South Africans, one under the auspices of the African National Congress and the other under the auspices of UNHCR.

131. In October 1992, WIPO officials visited Lesotho and Namibia to discuss an assistance project in the field of industrial property.

132. In December 1992, WIPO consultants undertook missions to Swaziland to assist in the modernization of the trademark registry of Swaziland and to provide on-the-job training to the staff of the trademark registry, and to Zambia to assist in the modernization of the industrial property office of Zambia.

17. International Fund for Agricultural Development

133. In 1993, two projects were approved for countries in the region. The Small Agricultural Development Project in Swaziland has a total cost of US$ 8.6 million with an IFAD loan of US$ 7.1 million; the difference of US$ 1.5 million is provided by the Government. The second project, Southern Highlands Extension and Rural Financial Services Project in the United Republic of Tanzania has a total cost of US$ 18.9 million with an IFAD loan of US$ 15.81 million and the remainder provided by a co-financier and the Government.

134. To date, IFAD has extended 24 loans for 22 projects in eight countries in the SADC region (no projects as yet in Mozambique and Namibia). The total cost of these projects amounts to US$ 486.7 million with IFAD loans amounting to US$ 234.39 million. Co-financiers provided US$ 123.68 million and recipient Governments themselves US$ 126.22 million. Grants by IFAD to these projects amount to US$ 2.41 million.

135. Governments and donors have committed very large resources to avoid a calamity in the wake of the southern African drought. IFAD itself has sought to mitigate the immediate impact of drought within its project areas through accelerated implementation of certain components and shifts of resources within projects. However necessary, these activities are only short-term relief operations.

136. The challenge for IFAD, donors and Governments is to mount a major integrated effort which will enhance drought-resilience within overall rural development strategies. IFAD is using the combined resources of the regular programme, the special programme and the Belgian Survival Fund to articulate a response commensurate with the dimensions of the problem, passing from drought relief to agricultural rehabilitation. If this strategy cannot prevent droughts from occurring, it can ensure that its effects are much less severe.

137. This response is an integral part of IFAD projects in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, which are meeting emergency drought needs of small farmers by accelerating implementation of public works, increasing the supply of seeds, fertilizers and tools, facilitating movements of food from grain-surplus to grain-deficit areas, improving potable water supplies, and assisting Governments with assessment of the nature and timing of necessary drought relief to poor communities.

138. As a long-term response, however, IFAD is developing a new set of projects for the region, which, in addition to promoting drought-tolerant production and conservation technologies, will lay the foundations for substantial improvement in future response capabilities at the national level. Their aim will also be to stress preparedness in terms of the preliminary identification of populations at risk, as well as the ability to respond rapidly and effectively to requirements arising from drought and to capitalize on the farmers' own techniques of risk aversion.

139. These projects include a new set of innovative components in following areas: (a) assistance to Governments in detailed mapping of regions and populations particularly vulnerable to drought in order to determine areas

suitable for IFAD intervention; (b) extension of drought early warning systems to include community-level involvement in local drought and food supply monitoring in IFAD-funded project areas; (c) investigations into smallholder drought coping strategies and national drought responses to enable the Fund to identify complementary support required for strengthening household food security of the vulnerable population; and (d) elaboration of comprehensive national drought response plans clearly delineating areas of priority and institutional responsibilities within which future IFAD interventions will be formulated. Such plans would be implemented taking into account national economic programmes, including structural adjustment programmes.

140. IFAD is collaborating directly with other United Nations agencies (for example, WFP), bilateral donors such as USAID and major international research establishments in this exercise. The first fruits of this new strategic focus are for future projects in Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe which are already in the project pipeline.

141. The Special Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa affected by Drought and Desertification (SPA) has been an important element in maintaining an increase net flow of development assistance from IFAD to sub-Saharan African countries. The first phase (SPA-I) started in 1986, and its resources have been almost completely committed as planned. Not only has this programme allowed an exceptionally high level of response to the material needs of sub-Saharan Africa, it has also been the testing ground for new approaches to smallholder resource use and management that will form the methodological backbone of the comprehensive drought strategy underlying all IFAD programmes.

142. A second phase (SPA-II) has been initiated in 1992 in view of the continuing need for special support to sub-Saharan African countries in a period of crisis. To date, five projects have been approved under SPA II in the SADC region, one each in Angola, Lesotho and the United Republic of Tanzania, and two in Zambia, at a total cost of US$ 60 million with loans from IFAD amounting to US$ 42.3 million.

143. The Agricultural Management Training Programme for Africa (AMTA) has trained 411 project staff from 74 projects in 27 sub-Saharan countries, and given further training to 44 management trainers. Short courses have been attended by 145 agricultural officials, while 49 senior officials have attended high-level policy seminars. A recent joint evaluation of AMTA has emphasized the value of the exercise to trainees, while at the same time revealing the qualified impact of the programme in terms of action and results in rural areas, due to a modest level of governmental commitment to change in agricultural management systems. This finding clearly calls for a more intense policy dialogue with the recipients, now taking place during project negotiation.

144. IFAD has also contributed to the development needs of the region through its Special Programming Missions. The first regional Special Programming Mission of IFAD was directed to the SADC region in 1981. SADC was selected because it was believed that the region deserves special attention on matters related to family, national and regional food security; and that women and women-headed households play a significant part in enhancing family food security. Some pest outbreaks, such as the cassava mealy bug infestation in the member countries of SADC are causing serious problems. IFAD is planning to

address this issue through a regional approach to biological control. Moreover, IFAD was among the pioneering financial institutions to have undertaken a comprehensive review of smallholder situations in Angola soon after the country became a member of IFAD. The results of this study are being actively pursued by IFAD for project/programme formulation.

18. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

145. Within the overall framework of the SADC strategy of promoting self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance and the interdependence of States with a view to achieving development and economic growth, the UNIDO technical cooperation programme in SADC and in individual member States focused on:

(a) Formulating and managing strategic industrial support programmes to improve the economic environment and develop selected industrial subsystems;

(b) Promoting the integrated development of resource-based industries through such projects as US/RAF/92/200 "Regional African Leather and Footwear Industry Scheme (RALFIS)" (estimated cost US$ 5.7 million). Private sector operations will be improved in six SADC countries, while leather finishing and footwear production capabilities will be improved though component manufacturing in the subregion;

(c) Improving energy efficiency and introducing environmentally cleaner production techniques in industry. UNIDO is undertaking a preparatory assistance project aimed at broadening capabilities of the SADC Regional Centre in the areas of energy and the environment (approximate cost US$ 113,800);

(d) Promoting industrial consultancy services at the regional and inter-country levels. A regional seminar on industrial consultancy and engineering will be held in September 1993 at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania (approximate cost US$ 77,000);

(e) Identifying, formulating and promoting inter-country industrial investment policies, through such vehicles as technology markets (TECHMART), aimed at facilitating regional cooperation among African countries in the development and promotion of production and process technology. The 1992 TECHMART Africa was held in Zimbabwe;

(f) Providing short-term advisory services under the Industrial Development Decade for Africa programme in such areas as institution building and developing plant-derived medicines, as well as developing and commercializing technologies geared towards agriculture and food production (approximate cost US$ 200,000);

(g) Identifying industrial subsystems which offer opportunities for efficient and competitive clusters of industrial activities and support services in the subregion.

146. Overall assistance to the individual countries in the subregion in 1992 amounted to just over US$ 3.0 million, while subregional or intercountry projects amounted to a further US$ 1.5 million.

147. Particular mention should be made of the UNDP-funded study currently being carried out by UNIDO on the impact of changes in the Republic of South Africa on the industrial sector in the southern African subregion (estimated cost US$ 104,000). A mission was fielded to South Africa and to a number of SADC member States to identify those industrial operations in South Africa that compete directly with industries in other countries of the SADC subregion. The study will also focus on possible new mechanisms for linking industrial systems across the subregion, mainly through cross-border investments, technology transfer, joint venture programmes and human resource development.

148. UNIDO also participated in the SADC 1993 Annual Consultative Conference and the special session on drought.

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MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 12 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in English and French, the final documents of the Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Council of Europe, held on 8 and 9 October 1993 at Vienna (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 80, 107 and 114.

(Signed) Ernst SUCHARIPA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Austria
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Final documents of the Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Council of Europe, held at Vienna on 8 and 9 October 1993

VIENNA DECLARATION

We, Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe, meeting for the first time in our Organisation's history at this Vienna summit conference, solemnly declare the following:

The end of the division of Europe offers an historic opportunity to consolidate peace and stability on the continent. All our countries are committed to pluralist and parliamentary democracy, the indivisibility and universality of human rights, the rule of law and a common cultural heritage enriched by its diversity. Europe can thus become a vast area of democratic security.

This Europe is a source of immense hope which must in no event be destroyed by territorial ambitions, the resurgence of aggressive nationalism, the perpetuation of spheres of influence, intolerance or totalitarian ideologies.

We condemn all such aberrations. They are plunging peoples of former Yugoslavia into hatred and war and threatening other regions. We call upon the leaders of these peoples to put an end to their conflicts. We invite these peoples to join us in constructing and consolidating the new Europe.

We express our awareness that the protection of national minorities is an essential element of stability and democratic security in our continent.

The Council of Europe is the pre-eminent European political institution capable of welcoming, on an equal footing and in permanent structures, the democracies of Europe freed from communist oppression. For that reason the accession of those countries to the Council of Europe is a central factor in the process of European construction based on our Organisation's values.

Such accession presupposes that the applicant country has brought its institutions and legal system into line with the basic principles of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights. The people's representatives must have been chosen by means of free and fair elections based on universal suffrage. Guaranteed freedom of expression and notably of the media, protection of national minorities and observance of the principles of international law must remain, in our view, decisive criteria for assessing any application for membership. An undertaking to sign the European Convention on Human Rights and accept the Convention's supervisory machinery in its entirety within a short period is also fundamental. We are resolved to ensure full compliance with the commitments accepted by all member States within the Council of Europe.

We affirm our will to promote the integration of new member States and to undertake the necessary reforms of the Organisation, taking account of the proposals of the Parliamentary Assembly and of the concerns of local and regional authorities, which are essential to the democratic expression of peoples.

We confirm the policy of openness and co-operation vis-à-vis all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe that opt for democracy. The programmes set up by the Council of Europe to assist the democratic transition should be developed and constantly adapted to the needs of our new partners.

We intend to render the Council of Europe fully capable of thus contributing to democratic security as well as meeting the challenges of society in the 21st century, giving expression in the legal field to the values that define our European identity, and to fostering an improvement in the quality of life.

Attaining these objectives requires fuller co-ordination of the Council of Europe's activities with those of other organisations involved in the construction of a democratic and secure Europe, thus satisfying the need for complementarity and better use of resources.

In this connection, we welcome the co-operation established - in the first instance, on the basis of the 1987 Arrangement - with the European Community, particularly the development of joint projects, notably in favour of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. We consider that such a partnership in increasingly varied fields of activity reflects the specific and open-ended institutional relationship existing between the two institutions.

Similarly, to foster democratic security we are in favour of intensifying functional co-operation in the human dimension sphere between the Council of Europe and the CSCE. Arrangements could usefully be concluded with the latter, including its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, and its High Commissioner on National Minorities.

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We are resolved to make full use of the political forum provided by our Committee of Ministers and Parliamentary Assembly to promote, in accordance with the competences and vocation of the Organisation, the strengthening of democratic security in Europe. The political dialogue within our Organisation will make a valuable contribution to the stability of our continent. We will do so all the more effectively if we are able to initiate such a dialogue with all the European States that have expressed a desire to observe the Council's principles.

Convinced that the setting up of appropriate legal structures and the training of administrative personnel are essential conditions for the success of the economic and political transition in Central and Eastern Europe, we attach the greatest importance to the development and coordination of assistance programmes for this purpose in liaison with the European Community.

The creation of a tolerant and prosperous Europe does not depend only on co-operation between States. It also requires transfrontier co-operation between local and regional authorities, without prejudice to the constitution and the territorial integrity of each State. We urge the Organisation to pursue its work in this field and to extend it to co-operation between non-adjacent regions.

We express our conviction that cultural co-operation, in which the Council of Europe is a prime instrument, - through education, the media, cultural action, the protection and enhancement of the cultural heritage and participation of young people - is essential for creating a cohesive yet diverse Europe. Our governments undertake to bear in mind the Council of Europe's priorities and guidelines in their bilateral and multilateral co-operation.

With the aim of contributing to the cohesion of our societies, we stress the importance of commitments accepted within the framework of the Council of Europe Social Charter and European Code of Social Security in order to provide member countries with an adequate system of social protection.

We recognise the value of co-operation conducted within the Council of Europe to protect the natural environment and improve the built environment.

We will continue our efforts to facilitate the social integration of lawfully residing migrants and to improve the management and control of migratory flows, while preserving the freedom to travel within Europe. We therefore encourage the "Vienna Group" to pursue its work, thus contributing, with other competent groups, to a comprehensive approach to migration challenges.

Fortified by our bonds of friendship with non-European States sharing the same values, we wish to develop with them our common efforts to promote peace and democracy.

We also affirm that the deepening of co-operation in order to take account of the new European situation should in no way divert us from our responsibilities regarding North/South interdependence and solidarity.

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In the political context thus outlined, we, Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe, resolve:

- to improve the effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights by establishing a single Court for ensuring compliance with undertakings given thereunder (see decision in Appendix I),

- to enter into political and legal commitments relating to the protection of national minorities in Europe and to instruct the Committee of Ministers to elaborate appropriate international legal instruments (see decision in Appendix II),

- to pursue a policy for combating racism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and intolerance, and to adopt for this purpose a Declaration and a Plan of Action (see decision in Appendix III),

- to approve the principle of creating a consultative organ genuinely representing both local and regional authorities in Europe,

- to invite the Council of Europe to study the provision of instruments for stimulating the development of European cultural schemes in a partnership, involving public authorities and the community at large,

- to instruct the Committee of Ministers to adapt the Organisation's Statute as necessary for its functioning, having regard to the proposals put forward by the Parliamentary Assembly.

APPENDIX I

Reform of the control mechanism of the European Convention on Human Rights

We, Heads of States and Government of the Council of Europe member States have decided the following, as regards the reform of the European Convention on Human Rights control mechanism:

With the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms which entered into force 40 years ago the Council of Europe created an international system for the protection of human rights which is unique of its kind. Its main distinguishing feature is that contracting States assume the obligation to effectively protect the human rights enshrined in the Convention and to accept international monitoring in this respect. This responsibility has been so far carried out by the European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights.

Since the Convention entered into force in 1953 the number of contracting States has almost tripled and more countries will accede after becoming members of the Council of Europe. We are of the opinion that it has become urgently necessary to adapt the present control mechanism to this development in order to be able to maintain in the future effective international protection for human rights. The purpose of this reform is to enhance the efficiency of the means of protection, to shorten procedures and to maintain the present high quality of human rights protection.

To this end we have resolved to establish, as an integral part of the Convention, a single European Court of Human Rights to supersede the present controlling bodies.

We mandate the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to finalise a draft protocol amending the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, on which substantial progress has been made, with a view to adopting a text and opening it for signature at its ministerial meeting in May 1994. We will then ensure that this protocol is submitted for ratification at the earliest possible date.

APPENDIX II

National Minorities

We, Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe, have agreed as follows, concerning the protection of national minorities:

The national minorities which the upheavals of history have established in Europe should be protected and respected so that they can contribute to stability and peace.

In this Europe which we wish to build, we must respond to this challenge: assuring the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities within the rule of law, respecting the territorial integrity and the national sovereignty of States. On these conditions, these minorities will make a valuable contribution to the life of our societies.

The creation of a climate of tolerance and dialogue is necessary for the participation of all in political life. In this regard an important contribution should be made by regional and local authorities.

In their actions, States should ensure the respect of the principles which are fundamental to our common European tradition: equality before the law, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, freedom of association and assembly as well as to participate actively in public life.

States should create the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to develop their culture, while preserving their religion, traditions and customs. These persons must be able to use their language both in private and in public and should be able to use it, under certain conditions, in their relations with the public authorities.

We stress the importance which bilateral agreements between States, aimed at assuring the protection of the national minorities concerned, can have for stability and peace in Europe.

We confirm our determination to implement fully the commitments concerning the protection of national minorities contained in the Copenhagen and other documents of the CSCE.

We consider that the Council of Europe should apply itself to transforming, to the greatest possible extent, these political commitments into legal obligations.

Having regard to its fundamental vocation, the Council of Europe is particularly well placed to contribute to the settlement of problems of national minorities. In this connection, we intend to pursue the close co-operation engaged between the Council of Europe and the CSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities.

In consequence, we decide to instruct the Committee of Ministers:

- to draw up confidence-building measures aimed at increasing tolerance and understanding among peoples;

- to respond to requests for assistance for the negotiation and implementation of treaties on questions concerning national minorities as well as agreements on transfrontier co-operation;

- to draft with minimum delay a framework convention specifying the principles which contracting States commit themselves to respect, in order to assure the protection of national minorities. This instrument would also be open for signature by non-member States;

- to begin work on drafting a protocol complementing the European Convention on Human Rights in the cultural field by provisions guaranteeing individual rights, in particular for persons belonging to national minorities.

APPENDIX III

Declaration and Plan of Action on combating racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance

We, Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe member States,

Convinced that the diversity of traditions and cultures has for centuries been one of Europe's riches and that the principle of tolerance is the guarantee of the maintenance in Europe of an open society respecting the cultural diversity to which we are attached;

Convinced that to bring about a democratic and pluralist society respecting the equal dignity of all human beings remains one of the prime objectives of European construction;

Alarmed by the present resurgence of racism, xenophobia and antisemitism, the development of a climate of intolerance, the increase in acts of violence, notably against migrants and people of immigrant origin, and the degrading treatment and discriminatory practices accompanying them;

Equally alarmed also by the development of aggressive nationalism and ethnocentrism which constitute new expressions of xenophobia;

Concerned at the deterioration of the economic situation, which threatens the cohesion of European societies by generating forms of exclusion likely to foster social tensions and manifestations of xenophobia;

Convinced that these manifestations of intolerance threaten democratic societies and their fundamental values and undermine the foundations of European construction;

Confirming the Declaration of 14 May 1981 of the Committee of Ministers in which the latter already solemnly condemned all forms of intolerance and the acts of violence that they engender;

Reaffirming the values of solidarity which must inspire all members of society in order to reduce marginalisation and social exclusion;

Convinced furthermore that Europe's future demands from individuals and from groups not only tolerance but also the will to act together, combining their diverse contributions,

- Condemn in the strongest possible terms racism in all its forms, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance and all forms of religious discrimination;

- Encourage member States to continue efforts already undertaken to eliminate these phenomena, and commit ourselves to strengthening national laws and international instruments and taking appropriate measures at national and European level;

- Undertake to combat all ideologies, policies and practices constituting an incitement to racial hatred, violence and discrimination, as well as any action or language likely to strengthen fears and tensions between groups from different racial, ethnic, national, religious or social backgrounds;

- Launch an urgent appeal to European peoples, groups and citizens, and young people in particular, that they resolutely engage in combating all forms of intolerance and that they actively participate in the construction of a European society based on common values, characterised by democracy, tolerance and solidarity.

To this end, we instruct the Committee of Ministers to develop and implement as soon as possible the following plan of action and mobilise the necessary financial resources.

PLAN OF ACTION

1. Launch a broad European Youth Campaign to mobilise the public in favour of a tolerant society based on the equal dignity of all its members and against manifestations of racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance.

This campaign, co-ordinated by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the European Youth Organisations will have a national and local dimension through the creation of national committees.

It will aim in particular at stimulating pilot projects involving all sections of society.

2. Invite member States to reinforce guarantees against all forms of discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin or on religion, and to this end to:

- re-examine without delay their legislation and regulations with a view to eliminating provisions likely to generate discrimination based on any of these reasons or likely to sustain prejudice;

- assure effective implementation of legislation aimed at combating racism and discrimination;

- reinforce and implement preventive measures to combat racism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and intolerance, giving special attention to awareness-raising and confidence-building measures.

3. Establish a Committee of governmental Experts with a mandate to:

- review member States' legislation, policies and other measures to combat racism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and intolerance, and their effectiveness;

- propose further action at local, national and European level;

- formulate general policy recommendations to member States;

- study international legal instruments applicable in the matter with a view to their reinforcement where appropriate.

The Committee of Experts will report regularly to the Committee of Ministers, which will seek the opinions of the relevant Steering Committees.

Further modalities for the functioning of this new mechanism should be decided by the Committee of Ministers.

4. Reinforce mutual understanding and confidence between people through the Council of Europe's co-operation and assistance programmes. Work in this area would focus in particular on:

- studying the deep-seated causes of intolerance and considering remedies, notably by means of a seminar and support for research programmes:

- promoting education in the fields of human rights and respect for cultural diversity;

- strengthening programmes aimed at eliminating prejudice in the teaching of history by emphasising positive mutual influence between different countries, religions and ideas in the historical development of Europe;

- encouraging transfrontier co-operation between local authorities so as to boost confidence;

- intensifying co-operative work in the fields of intercommunity relations and equality of opportunities;

- developing policies to combat social exclusion and extreme poverty.

5. Request the media professions to report and comment on acts of racism and intolerance factually and responsibly, and to continue to develop professional codes of ethics which reflect these requirements.

In the execution of this Plan, the Council of Europe will take due account of the work of UNESCO in the field of tolerance, in particular preparations for a "Year of Tolerance" in 1995.

A first report on implementation of the Plan of Action will be submitted to the Committee of Ministers at its 94th Session in May 1994.

For the Republic of Austria

Pour la République d'Autriche

Franz Vranitzky

Federal Chancellor

Chancelier Fédéral

For the Kingdom of Belgium

Pour le Royaume de Belgique

Jean-Luc Dehaene

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For the Republic of Bulgaria

Pour la République de Bulgarie

Jeliu Jelev

President

Président

For the Republic of Cyprus

Pour la République de Chypre

Glafcos Clerides

President

Président

For the Czech Republic

Pour la République tchèque

Václav Havel

President

Président

For the Kingdom of Denmark

Pour le Royaume de Danemark

Poul Nyrup Rasmussen

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For the Republic of Estonia

Pour la République d'Estonie

Mart Laar

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For the Republic of Finland

Pour la République de Finlande

Mauno Koivisto

President

Président

For the French Republic

Pour la République française

François Mitterrand

President

Président

For the Federal Republic of Germany

Pour la République Fédérale d'Allemagne

Helmut Kohl

Federal Chancellor

Chancelier Fédéral

For the Hellenic Republic

Pour la République hellénique

Virginia Tsouderos

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères

For the Republic of Hungary

Pour la République de Hongrie

Géza Jeszenszky

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Ministre des Affaires Etrangères

For the Icelandic Republic

Pour la République islandaise

David Oddsson

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For Ireland

Albert Reynolds T.D.

Prime Minister

Pour l'Irlande

Premier Ministre

For the Italian Republic

Carlo Azeglio Ciampi

Prime Minister

Pour la République italienne

Premier Ministre

For the Principality of Liechtenstein

Markus Büchel

Head of Government

Pour la Principauté de Liechtenstein

Chef de Gouvernement

For the Republic of Lithuania

Algirdas Mykolas Brazauskas

President

Pour la République de Lituanie

Président

For the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

Jacques Santer

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For Malta

Pour Malte

Edward Fenech-Adami

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Pour le Royaume des Pays-Bas

Ruud Lubbers

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For the Kingdom of Norway

Pour le Royaume de Norvège

Gro Harlem Brundtland

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For the Republic of Poland

Pour la République de Pologne

Hanna Suchocka

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For the Portuguese Republic

Pour la République portugaise

Aníbal Cavaco Silva

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For Romania

Pour la Roumanie

Ion Iliescu

President

Président

For the Republic of San Marino

Pour la République de Saint-Marin

Gian Luigi Berti
Paride Andreoli

Captains Regent

Capitaines Régents

For the Slovak Republic

Pour la République Slovaque

Vladimír Mečiar

Head of Government

Chef du Gouvernement

For the Republic of Slovenia

Pour la République de Slovénie

Janez Drnovšek

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For the Kingdom of Spain

Pour le Royaume d'Espagne

Felipe Gonzalez

President of Government

Président du Gouvernement

For the Kingdom of Sweden

Pour le Royaume de Suède

Carl Bildt

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For the Swiss Confederation

Pour la Confédération suisse

Adolf Ogi

President of the Confederation

Président de la Confédération

For the Turkish Republic

Pour la République Turque

Tansu Çiller

Prime Minister

Premier Ministre

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Pour le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord

Lord Mackay of Clashfern

Lord Chancellor

Lord Chancellor

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Catherine Lalumière

The Secretary General

Le Secrétaire Général

UNITED
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GENERAL DEBATE

Letter dated 12 October 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to convey the following comments concerning the statement of His Excellency Mr. Geza Jeszenszky, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hungary, made in the general debate at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly on 30 September 1993.

The part of the statement of Minister Jeszenszky relating to developments in the former Yugoslavia contains a number of flagrant falsehoods and insinuations with explicit intent to vilify the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Serbia and the Serbian people as a whole. In the interest of truth, the Government of Yugoslavia would like to advance the facts in connection with the allegations contained in the statement of the Foreign Minister.

Allegation 1: "As a country immediately adjacent to the crisis area, Hungary has sought to avoid being dragged into this conflict, while, at the same time, continuing to voice her principled position on the crisis and abiding by the relevant decisions of the international community."

Even before the war broke out in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, Hungary had been involved in illegal arms shipments to Slovenia and Croatia, thus directly fuelling their insurgent and secessionist ambitions.

At the height of war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite the arms embargo imposed on the former Yugoslavia pursuant to Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 Hungary persisted with those illegal activities and became one of the major centres for funnelling arms to war-torn areas. Some of the most blatant examples that caught the attention of the world media include the so-called "Kalashnikov affair"; deliveries of MIG combat aircraft to Croatia; and major arms shipments impounded in Maribor, Slovenia,

originating from Hungary. Only recently, in Szegedin, a Hungarian town close to the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, an arms workshop, which procured weapons to the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has been uncovered.

Illegal arms deliveries to the secessionist republics of the former Yugoslavia have continued despite official assurances from the Hungarian side to the contrary, including assurances that all measures would be taken with a view to preventing it.

Allegation 2: "One has to reckon with the fact that this crisis is not limited to the war-torn areas of Bosnia and Croatia. It festers in Serbia proper where there is growing pressure on the different ethnic communities inhabiting the country, including the Hungarian community in Vojvodina. In this formerly autonomous province, the successive waves of persecution and discrimination have already significantly reduced the size as well as the proportion of the Hungarian minority. There continues to be a constant threat of a further massive influx of refugees into Hungary."

Allegations of any pressure towards minorities, including Hungarian minorities, in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, are unjustified and utterly malicious. All minorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and consequently the Hungarian one, enjoy the same rights as other citizens of Yugoslavia, without any discrimination whatsoever. In addition, they are entitled to additional protection on the basis of specific minority rights, which by far exceed the highest standards of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Those are guaranteed by the Constitutions both of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

In order to promote the status of national minorities, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is one of the few countries in Europe that has established a Ministry for Human and Minority Rights. This Ministry is headed by a member of the Hungarian minority.

The children of the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia receive education in their mother tongue from kindergarten to high-school age. On the other hand, minorities in Hungary, including members of the Serbian minority there, are in a more precarious position since they have been enabled to receive education in their mother tongue only up to a certain grade and in mainly non-essential subjects. As a consequence, the members of the minorities in Hungary, including the children of the Serbian minority, have been compelled to communicate in the Hungarian language only.

Lasting solutions have still not been found concerning the status of schools in the Serbian language in Hungary regarding buildings, teachers and financing.

The recently adopted law on minorities in Hungary has been enacted without adequate consultation with members of minorities living there. The law does not truly promote the status of minorities. For example, it does not contain even elementary guarantees for the use of the mother tongue in everyday life and does not regulate the question of financing of education in the native language of minorities.

The insinuations that imply that Vojvodina has ceased to be an autonomous province are absolutely baseless. The Constitutions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the Republic of Serbia guarantee Vojvodina and Kosovo and Metohija the status of autonomous provinces which fully protect the rights of national minorities that live there.

The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia defines Serbia as a State of all its citizens. It provides that "Freedoms and rights of man and the citizen are limited only by equal freedoms and rights of others". It implies freedom of national, religious and political expression. All citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia are equal in their rights and duties and enjoy equal protection before the State and other organs. The Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press and other means of public information, as well as expression of national, cultural and other affiliations.

The exact data on the situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia compared to that in Hungary portray a highly different picture.

As for institutions in culture and education, in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, primary education in Hungarian is being carried out in 29 communities, i.e. in 120 schools. According to 1992 statistics, there were 26,000 pupils attending schools in their mother (Hungarian) tongue.

Concerning junior high school institutions, 27 schools conduct classes in the Hungarian language. As for high level and university levels, there are seven faculties, academies and high schools that perform classes in Hungarian. The scientific research conducted at universities includes 300 scientists of Hungarian nationality.

Regarding cultural life, there are 2 professional theatres, 100 artistic troops and other institutions performing and functioning in Hungarian. Forum Publishing House publishes about 15 books in Hungarian a year. In 1991, they issued 28 editions in Hungarian.

In the field of public information, there are 5 dailies (Magyar Szo was established as early as 1944), around 70 magazines, including those for children and youth, as well as bulletins and a large number of local papers printed in Hungarian, despite great difficulties currently being experienced due to the sanctions. The radio and television studio Novi Sad broadcasts whole-day programmes in Hungarian in addition to 13 local radio stations throughout Vojvodina. Total footage of the programmes of television studio Novi Sad in Hungarian is 40,000 minutes a year.

The Hungarian language and alphabet are used in 31 municipalities in Vojvodina. Simultaneous interpretation into five languages, including Hungarian, is provided at Vojvodina Assembly sessions, and deputies can address the Assembly in their own language. The party of ethnic Hungarians "Democratic Union of Vojvodina Hungarians" is an organization that takes an active part in parliamentary life at all levels.

It is a fact that a certain number of citizens from the former Yugoslavia, including minorities, Hungarian as well, driven by the winds of war and worsening life conditions in the wake of unjust and unfounded sanctions imposed

against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, have left the country. As a neighbouring country, Hungary was naturally the closest refuge. Some of them in a very short period of time left for other European countries, whereas the members of the Hungarian minority naturally decided in the greatest numbers to stay in Hungary.

In every State based on the rule of law and democratic principles, in addition to rights, each citizen also has certain duties, such as respect for the law, the performance of military service, payment of taxes, etc. The members of the national minorities not only enjoy equal rights, but naturally they have the same duties as well.

Article 63 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia states that "The defence of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be the right and duty of every citizen", whereas paragraph 1 of Article 65 of the Constitution states that "Everyone shall be obliged to observe the Constitution and law and other regulations and general enactments".

The Hungarian minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been subjected to overwhelming pressures from the official Hungarian institutions and authorities, feeding their fears that they allegedly face extermination and assimilation in Yugoslavia. The fact of the matter is that many members of the Hungarian minority left the country in order to avoid military service. In doing so they have demonstrated disloyalty towards the country in which they live and enjoy all civil rights and duties.

Hungary is obviously seeking to distort those facts and intentionally blur their essence.

Owing to the Security Council sanctions introduced against Yugoslavia, which Hungary also advocated and sponsored, the living standards of all citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, regardless of their religion, nationality or political persuasion, have dramatically worsened. No doubt members of the national minorities have been equally affected by the disastrous effects of the sanctions. The Hungarian position that its policy towards neighbouring countries always takes into account the well-being of its minority, has thus been contested.

Allegation 3: "In the conditions prevailing in Serbia and Montenegro, just as in other parts of the former Yugoslavia, it is of utmost importance to seek adequate international protection for these ethnic communities and national minorities".

When discussing the need for international protection of minority rights, it is the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that should seek adequate international protection of the Serbian minority living in Hungary. It can in no way be Hungary - the country in which there are instances of rising racial intolerance and xenophobia and a State that questions the very existence of minorities in its territory and very neatly pursues the policy of assimilation employing the means of which it accuses others. A disturbing example of that is the lack of official reaction to the desecration of the Serbian cemetery in the Hungarian town of Bata.

It is not understandable that no census information is available in regard to the number of members of national minorities in Hungary. It is even necessary to obtain approval by the official organs of the State if new-born babies are to be given non-Hungarian names. Films intended for the minorities are subtitled in Hungarian.

The above allegations of Minister Jeszenszky are in contravention of the officially proclaimed Hungarian policy of good-neighbourly relations to which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attaches particular attention. They certainly cannot contribute to the promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries. The interference in internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by neighbouring Hungary runs contrary to the basic principles of CSCE and the Charter of the United Nations, and Yugoslavia most resolutely rejects it. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes good relations with all its neighbours, but it will most energetically resist each interference into its internal affairs.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 9.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Charge d'affaires a.i.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Special assistance to Namibia

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 46/204 of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/50 to invite States, organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to grant Namibia for a number of years assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country, and requested them to give special consideration to extending to Namibia, during the period immediately after independence, special assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country.

2. The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in its decision 91/14 taken at its thirty-eighth session in June 1991, had granted Namibia an "as if" least developed country (LDC) status vis-à-vis UNDP assistance, and recommended that other United Nations agencies do the same. This makes Namibia eligible for additional assistance from specialized funds such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), and the Special Programme Reserve for LDCs. Namibia would also be treated on concessional terms by potential lenders and would enjoy full LDC privileges when participating in United Nations conferences and donor negotiations related to round-table and similar arrangements.

3. The UNDP Trust Fund for Namibia, which was established in September 1989 to mobilize resources to finance technical and/or capital assistance projects for the carrying out of essential services during the transition period and immediately after independence, has continued to be a valuable vehicle for assistance to this newly independent country. A number of activities have been successfully completed under all the priority projects receiving finance from the Fund in the areas of agriculture and rural development, education and training, health and housing. It is envisaged that the Trust Fund will continue for some time as a vehicle for co-financing the extension of ongoing projects

within the framework of the first country programme for Namibia (1993-1997). As at the end of 1992, the Fund had received contributions of $4.4 million from Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

4. The first UNDP country programme for Namibia, covering the period 1993-1997, was approved by the Governing Council in June 1993. Total IPF resources amount to some $14.4 million. Government cost-sharing is projected at the level of $1.2 million. The programme is built on the foundation laid in the interim country programme that was put in place during the period 1990-1992. It focuses on two themes: strengthening economic management and development administration, and human development. The country programme includes a United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) programme of $1.5 million and a small domestic development services (DDS) programme aimed at fielding 10 DDS field workers.

5. UNDP post-independence assistance to Namibia indicates that its comparative advantage lies in all areas of training and capacity-building to help the Government to overcome major constraints, including weak human and institutional capacity to carry out national and sectoral policy formulation and to translate development objectives into operational programmes.

6. The Government has agreed in principle to have a round-table conference and a National Technical Cooperation and Assessment Programme (NaTCAP), but only after approval of the first medium-term development plan, which is expected to be ready in the second half of 1994.

7. UNCDF and UNSO have, in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/204, undertaken preliminary missions to Namibia and have indicated their willingness to provide assistance in the future. The UNCDF mission that visited Namibia in March 1992 identified the following areas of intervention within UNCDF's mandate as likely to have maximum impact: housing, health (infrastructure); industry and trade (support to small-scale enterprises and producers); transportation and agriculture. The UNSO mission to Namibia was undertaken in May 1992 and identified areas for UNSO's initial activities, including strengthening or establishment of an inter-ministerial coordinating and monitoring mechanism for the management of national resources and the environment; elaboration of a strategic framework for developing and implementing activities dealing with the protection and management of natural resources; and strengthening national capacity for drought preparedness and recovery on a medium- and long-term basis. The mission recommended that UNSO future interventions would be in support of UNDP anti-desertification activities or programmes, in the absence of its own direct mandate for the country.

8. Development financial institutions that have responded to the resolution are the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and the African Development Bank (ADB). IFAD is hoping to conclude an agreement with the Government of Namibia for a $12.5 million loan to support the development of livestock in the northern part of the country where the majority of the people live, on a soft-term basis interest rate of 3.75 per cent compared to their normal rate of 8 per cent. The African Development Fund of ADB has concluded an agreement with the Government for a loan of 36 million rand at no interest with only a 0.75 per cent service charge to be paid after a 10-year grace period over 40 years. The loan is to support the development of education in the country.

9. Namibia still cannot obtain IDA loans at concessionary terms from the World Bank because the Bank does not recognize the assumed LDC status of the country. Namibia is not undergoing any structural adjustment programme.

10. The factors that contributed to the adoption of resolution 46/204 are long-lasting and cannot be changed or modified easily in the short run. Given the situation that the majority of the Namibian population have incomes that are far below the national average, and this is in spite of the existence of a few people who enjoy a very high standard of living, it is necessary for the United Nations to continue to give Namibia the "as if" LDC status to facilitate the country's efforts at mobilizing development resources.